

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KEREMA

VOLUME No: 42

ACCESSION No: 496.

1964 - 1965

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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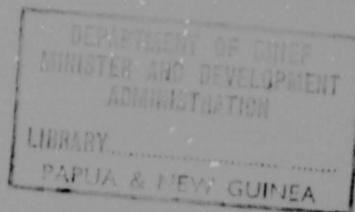
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GULF DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

KUKIPI KAINTIBA KEREMA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KUKIPI</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	F.J. Howard & M.D Day	Part Moripi Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	F.J. Howard	Ilava, Miaru, Iokea, Sarota, Morio, Malalaua,
3 - 1964/1965	R.E. Weber	Toaropi Census Div.
4 - 1964/1965	F.J. Howard	Urulau, Ikui, Bulldog, Okavai, Alamaingini , Mirimas
5 - 1964/1965	R.E. Weber	Handei & We'abi Sub- Div. of Kovimoni Census Div.
<u>KAINTIBA</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	R.E. Weber	Upper West Bank Tauri Sub- Div, Kaberope Census Div.
<u>KEREMA</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	R.W. Webster	Kerema Bay Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	R.W. Webster	Kaipi Census Div.
4 - 1964/1965	R.W. Webster	Kaberope Census Div.
5 - 1964/1965	R.W. Webster	Kaipe Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of GULE Report No. 1 of 64/65

Patrol Conducted by R.W. Webster Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Kerema Bay Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J. Smith CPO. (27-28th July only.)

Natives J. Lalori. Interpreter. 1 member R.P.M.G.C.

Duration—From 14/7/1964 to 28/7/1964

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19/8/1963

Medical - - - - - / - - - - - / 19 - - - - -

Map Reference Wau Fourmil

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Supervision of Council projects

Routine and Council Administration

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

.....  
.....  
.....

67-2-2  
41-18-4

15

23rd September, 1964.

District Officer,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-24/65 - KEREMA.

Further to my 67-2-2 of 15th September, 1964, I wish to add some further comments on the local government situation as reported.

2. The report gives a clear impression that the establishment of a Council for the Kerema Bay area has not been very successful. This impression is reinforced by your own covering comments. Once such a situation is recognised, the factors responsible need to be isolated and remedial action planned.
3. It is difficult to do this at a distance, especially without an intimate knowledge of the area and the people. The report does suggest certain lines of action which might improve the situation and the following comments are offered for your consideration.
4. Mr. Webster (page 2) comments on a lack of consistent Administration policy. The establishment of a Council provides the machinery whereby a co-ordinated approach to the economic and social development of an area can be more readily effected. Co-ordination of the activities of various Departmental representatives does not automatically come about with the establishment of a Council. It has to be achieved, often after considerable effort, because there is sometimes difficulty in enlisting the support of all Administration Departments working in any area.
5. One of the best ways of getting consistency in approach is the formulation of five year plans covering health, education, agricultural, etc., activities. Such plans can best be formulated by consultation between the Supervising Officer (who must perform the role of co-ordinator) and the representatives of the Departments concerned. Planning needs to take into consideration, among other matters, the needs of the area, departmental policies, the year by year financial contribution that can be expected of the Council and the feasibility, in terms of the availability of technical skills and supplies, of accomplishing the programme set for each year.
6. The plans thus prepared should be placed before the Council and discussed in detail. There should be no attempt to present them as final and something that must be accepted

whether the Members like it or not. It is surprising how often valuable suggestions will be made or variations suggested which will make the plans more acceptable and ensure their support.

7. Perhaps, at this stage of their development, few Councils are in a position to formulate their own plans unaided. However, the Council does provide a body whose active participation in area developmental plans can be enlisted and whose acceptance and endorsement can be got.

8. A five year plan, once adopted, should not be arbitrarily changed or discontinued. It would appear that no such plans have been developed for the Kerema Bay Council. If they have been, they have probably been disregarded. A new supervising officer should consider these plans as part of his take-over commitment from the previous Supervisor. Both his Assistant District Officer and District Officer should ensure there is consistency in the application of a developmental plan for the area. It is certainly one aspect which the District Officer should examine at least once annually when he approves the Draft estimates for the following year and relates them to the approved programme in the First Revised Estimates for that year. (Note paragraphs 238-241 in Vol. 11 of Departmental Instructions.)

9. Mr. Webster makes a plea for a local policy-making body which can give due consideration to local needs. He already has it. It couldn't be more locally established and, even more advantageously, it is representative and has statutory authority which it can use if necessary. The Statutory Authority lies in its legislative powers which no other body outside of the House of Assembly and the Administrator's Council possesses. The value of the Council depends on the manner in which it exercises its powers and the extent to which it is encouraged and supported by the immediate Supervising Officer and officers of the Administration.

10. The report also mentions that the people are totally ignorant of the purpose and functioning of local government. Unfortunately, we can say the same about many officers of the Administration and there is a great need to educate them in Local Government before we can expect some of this knowledge to rub off on Council Members and villagers.

11. Reluctance to pay tax is imputed to a lack of understanding of local government. We cannot presume that anyone, even if he has a most complete understanding of the purposes of taxation, enjoys paying tax. No doubt many, even in developed countries, would be tempted to neglect to meet their tax liabilities if they thought there was a reasonable possibility of getting away with it. The knowledge that legal action is likely to follow, surely and swiftly, is the deterrent. Unfortunately, tax defaulters have gone free for years in many Council areas. It is not known whether this is the case in Kerema Bay but it is certainly true of Orokelo in the same District.

12. I could not agree more than when Mr. Webster states the need for a programme of local government education. He immediately follows this observation by saying the patrol

provided an opportunity for commencing an education campaign on the introduction of decimal currency. Why could not the patrol also have provided an opportunity for carrying out a little local government education?

13. Local Government education and indeed all political education, is a continuous task which needs to be undertaken by every Native Affairs officer whenever the opportunity presents itself. Patrolling provides an ideal opportunity, especially when concerned with a census. The people are very conveniently gathered and can be addressed. The degree of understanding about the purposes and functioning of local government will be directly related to the amount of attention we give to educating the people. They cannot be expected to acquire this knowledge in some magical way and cannot be expected to participate intelligently in Council affairs or support the activities of their Council unless they have this understanding. There has, in recent years, been a definite local government education movement in many developed countries. If the need exists there, how much more pressing is it where there is lack of formal education and an absence of a tradition of local government?

14. "Economic development is at a low level at present." The Council should be encouraged to take an active interest in economic development. This does not mean that a Council should be necessarily involved in trading or commercial activities. There are numerous other ways in which it can assist economic development. If the Administration's plans for economic progress are explained to the Council, its support can be gained. There are numerous ways in which a Council can assist in the creation of a climate for development. Perhaps the majority of Councils in Papua and New Guinea should be intimately concerned with economic considerations because their very development depends on the extent to which per capita incomes can be raised. Taxes cannot avoid being related to the ability of the people to pay.

15. In paragraph 4 of your covering comments, you make some observations about the lack of leadership in a disintegrating society. I would have thought that the existence of a representative Council might have allowed the emergence of a new type of leadership in such circumstances. The problem in many Councils is the wedding of elected representatives with traditional leaders. One of the most effective ways to deal with this problem has been through the encouragement of village committees which work to the Council Member representing them on the Council. A place for traditional leaders can be made in such committees and their influence can be directed towards support of the Councillor rather than either active or passive resistance to him.

16. If the Council and its Members are to be a force to be taken notice of, there have to be overt signs that the Administration supports them. Where there are Council rules, the Council has to be encouraged and assisted to enforce them. Apparently the Pig Rule has not been rigidly enforced. If Administration officers develop the habit of working through the Council and its Members, the people at large will have a clear demonstration of the status of the local authority. After all, it is only common courtesy for officers



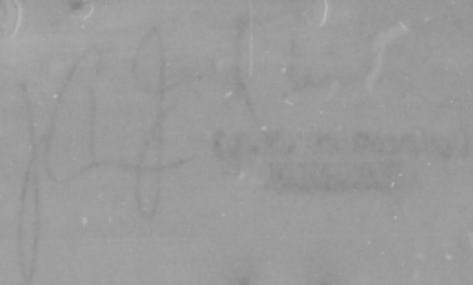
18 9

moving into a Council area to make contact with the respective Councillors. I am certain no responsible officer would go to perform an official duty in a District or sub-district other than the one in which he is stationed without first making his presence known to the District Commissioner or Assistant District Officer as the case may be.

17. I have commented at length because of the very interesting observations made by Mr. Webster and the somewhat unsatisfactory situation in the Kerema Bay Council. The comments are also made from a distance and in practice some or all of the things outlined may already have been done. On the other hand, some new approaches might be suggested which will enable you to work towards an improvement in the affairs of the Council.

  
J. K. McCarthy,  
DIRECTOR.

J. K. McCarthy  
DIRECTOR



11 9

67-2-2

Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

16th September, 1964.


The Director,  
Department of Information &  
Extension Services,  
KONEDOBU.

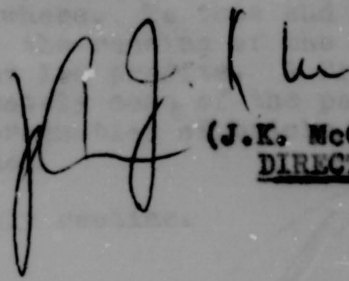
Attention: Mr. P. Cochrane.

LOCAL RADIO PROGRAMMES:

Patrol Report No. 1/64-65 from Kerema records,  
"Due to the new radio station at Kerema it was possible  
to publicise the movement of the patrol, thus ensuring a  
good attendance at each village."

I would be grateful if you could pass on my  
appreciation of the service offered by this station.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67-2-2

15th September, 1964.

District Officer,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-64/65 - KEREMA:

Receipt of the abovementioned Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Was the opportunity taken during this patrol to bring the Electoral Rolls up to date?

It may be that with the establishment and maturing of District Development Committees that past inconsistencies in Government sponsored enterprises will disappear.

I agree that any future land alienations will have to be very carefully handled.

The attitude of the people towards Local Government does not reflect favourably on the officers involved in the establishment and supervision.

Mr. Webster appears to be a most progressive officer and I suggest he might be used in compiling a programme of local government education and bringing it to the people. In addition to the mechanics of local government the course should encourage self-reliance and progress in wider fields, particularly in the benefits which would flow from productive projects. I have no doubt your Agricultural colleague would assist.

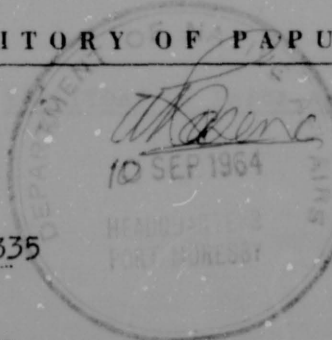
It is gratifying to note that the new radio station at Kerema was used to publicise the movement of the patrol.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67 2 2 9



BB:J

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-2/335

If calling ask for

Mr.

Dept. of Native Affairs,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

3rd September, 1964

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No. 1/1964-65

Attached please find copy of a routine census patrol of the KEREMA BAY Council area carried out by Mr. R. W. Webster. Mr. C.P.O. Smith accompanied him on two days' visits. All of the villages are within close proximity of KEREMA and are visited regularly by officers of all Departments.

2. The village listed as KANAKAMDI consists of 50 NOVIRA and 13 MEO people. It is in fact the new site of NOVIRA Village. The NOVIRA Village have now shifted back to the site of their original settlement which is outside the Crown Land now under dispute on the MURUA River. The natives remaining on Administration land are caring for rubber planted under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and will eventually, it is hoped, come under the re-settlement scheme.

3. The population of this Census Division has shown an increase since June, 1963 of 90 (2.2%). The natural increase recorded was 100, i.e. 135 births against 35 deaths. Six (6) migrations from the area were recorded. The difference between the actual increase and that recorded was not ascertained. It is possible this difference of four (4) was in fact unrecorded names. It is noticed that only one death occurred in the age of one (1) year which is hard to believe considering the fact that most births are in villages and the birthrate is fairly high.

4. Mr. Webster has presented a fairly comprehensive summary of the local situation. There is no doubt that great difficulties present themselves when one attempts to plan for progress in the area. The people themselves are not willing to follow the advice of their Councillors and are content merely to exist. The situation presents all the classical aspects of a disintegrating society and as usual in such cases leadership is lacking in every village.

5. Much time and patience will be needed in the years to come if Council Administration is to succeed here. It is essential for us to actively assist in the Council's projects if we are going to get anywhere. To this end much time needs to be spent in supervising the running of the Council motors which are making steady but low profits. A Brick Machine has been obtained but unfortunately some of the parts were mislaid in Port Moresby and production of bricks will be held up until the parts are obtained.

6. The patrol was purely routine.

attach

c.c. A.D.O. Kerema.

(B. BUNTING),  
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67-2-2

Sub-district Office,  
KEREMA.  
Gulf District.

24th August, 1964.

The District Officer,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT - No.1 of 64/65

Patrol conducted by :- R.W.Webster Patrol Officer.  
 Area patrolled :- Kerema Bay Census Division.  
 Patrol accompanied by :- Europeans. Mr. J. Smith C.P.O. 27-8/7/64  
 Native. 1 Interpreter J.Lalori  
 1 member R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of patrol :- 14th July - 23rd July, 1964. 10 days.

Map reference :- Wau Fourmil. (Map attached)

Objects of patrol :-  
 Revision of Census.  
 Supervision of Council projects.  
 Routine and Council administration.

7

Introduction

This patrol covered the Kerema Bay Census Division of the Gulf District, the main purpose being to revise the census for 1964. As the area patrolled coincided with that of the Kerema Bay Local Government Council the opportunity was taken to collect outstanding council tax. Minor complaints were heard and the Court for Native Matters convened on one occasion.

The majority of the villages in this division can be reached by canoe and advantage was taken of the council canoe for movement of the patrol in the area. This canoe is available for hire and provides a steady income for the council.

The patrol was completed in short stages due mainly to the close proximity of most of the villages to Kerema station. The closeness of the villages enabled the patrol to be completed quickly but without rushing, as it was not necessary to spend any great length of time in the villages listening to complaints.

Diary

- 14th July, 1964      Census revised at KARAETA Village. Minor complaints heard during the afternoon.
- 15th                      Census revised at SIVIRI Village.
- 16th                      Census revised at UARIPI Village. Complaints heard during the afternoon. Returned to Kerema 4pm.
- 17th                      Census revised for MEI No. 1 & 2. Returned to Kerema 5pm.
- 21st                      To URIRI for census revision. Returned Kerema 3pm.
- 22nd                      Moved to OPAU Villages by canoe arriving 11am. Remainder of the day spent on village inspection and hearing of complaints. Slept OPAU.
- 23rd                      Census revised for OPAU Villages.
- 24th                      Court for Native Matters convened and three men convicted for non-appearance at census. Other complaints heard. Patrol returned by canoe to Kerema at 6 pm.
- 27th                      Patrol moved by canoe to MAMURO Village where the census was revised. No complaints. Proceeded to Murua Agric. Station for the night.
- 28th                      Walked to LOVIRA. Census revised for MEO and LOVIRA. Returned to Kerema at 2.30pm. Finish of patrol.
-

### Native Affairs

This area has been in contact with the Administration for some 60 years. During this time the people have seen a variety of officers each of them having a different approach and different likes and dislikes. There has been no consistent Admin. policy and this has been reflected in the attitude of the people toward the government. It is not an attitude of complete mistrust, as they still look on the Administration for guidance in most fields, but more a suspicious attitude as though the government was going to take something away from them instead of trying to help.

At present the people are loath to enter into government sponsored enterprises because of the changeable policies of the Admin. departments. There is an urgent need for a local policy making body that can formulate a long term policy which is likely to be followed to completion. This body must be established locally so that due consideration can be given to local needs, while at the same time following an overall territory development plan. In this way it may be possible to the prevailing attitude of suspicion and a greater degree of co-operation between the Administration and local people may result.

One of the most pressing problems of this area and indeed of all the territory, is that associated with the ownership of land. This problem is particularly evident in the Kerema Bay area where a considerable part of the land owned by the people is permanently under water and thus not suitable for gardening or economic cropping.

A good deal of suspicion has been engendered by past and present purchase of land by the Administration. Land acquisition by government officers in early times often involved large areas and were often purchased without a proper survey of the boundaries being made. Now when attempts are being made to fix land boundaries, the owners deny that the land was ever purchased. The result is that there is a certain amount of reluctance to sell a land to the Admin. Any future land purchases will need to be handled carefully and fully explained to the owners.

Local Government was established in this area in 1960. It could be reasonably expected that by this time there would be some knowledge of the purpose and functioning of Local Government Councils. Unfortunately this is not so. For the most part the people are totally ignorant of the purpose of Local government. Instead of an organisation acting for the benefit of the community they are generally looked on as an instrument of the government that collects tax from the people and gives nothing in return. The result is a certain unwillingness to pay the council tax. The estimated tax figure for 1964 has not yet been reached and the capital works program for the year has not been fully implemented. This low figure is not due to the lack of money amongst the people as there is ample evidence of the people having sufficient for their needs.

Once again too much has been left to the individual officer. Local government policy is clearly defined and closer adherence to this should be the aim of every Supervising Officer. A program of Local Government education would be of great value.

The patrol afforded an opportunity of commencing an education campaign on the proposed introduction of decimal currency into the Territory. The people had heard of the new currency by way of radios in the villages and expressed considerable interest in the new currency.

F.O. (K.A.)

Kerema Bay

Economic development is at a low level at present, the only native enterprises being Cupola Rubber plantation run by the Siviri people ( this is now being subdivided for resettlement) , a Co-operative society at Opau (not yet operating) and a society at Siviri. There are a number of coffee gardens scattered throughout the area but as yet are not in full production. Although there are a considerable number of coconut palms there is not a great deal of copra produced.

Employment opportunities in the area are limited, there being EPO Plantation, Kerema Traders and the Administration . As these bodies can only absorb a limited number of workers the remainder must look further afield. The main attraction for those seeking employment is Port Moresby. Although the job opportunities there must be limited , large numbers of hopeful men both young and old flock to the town in the hope that they will be one of the lucky ones to find work. Those that return are in no way deterred and are quite willing to return again in a few months to try again. The majority remain in the towns living with their friends and relatives and becoming virtual parasites.

It is therefore important that some industry be established locally to try to stop this drift to the towns. The fact that there is not sufficient land owned by the people of Kerema Bay to establish them all on economically sized blocks and the general unwillingness of the people to work at cash cropping makes the establishment of industry more essential.

#### Villages

For the most part housing is in a good state of repair and there is little need for immediate replacement. Village surrounds are clean , the village councillors doing good work in this sphere.

Despite frequent warnings, pigs are still free to roam in one or two of the villages. This is the subject of a council by-law which to date has not been rigidly enforced. Instructions were given that unless this rule is complied with, action will be taken against the offenders.

Part of the Council capital works program involves the supply of water to each village in the form of wells. To date only two villages have been supplied with wells. These provide an ample supply of fresh clean water. It is planned to place at least one well in each village by the end of the year.

#### Courts and Complaints

The main cause for complaint was the non-payment of bride price. In all villages visited 2-3 cases of non-payment were presented for settlement. This is brought about mainly by the prospective husband saying that he will pay the bride price and then after the marriage finding that he is unable to find the required price. Other complaints heard concerned animal trespass and disputes over land ownership. This last mentioned is becoming more and more frequent and the need for land boundaries to be determined more urgent.

The Court for Native Matters was convened once and three cases of non-appearance at census determined. The defendants gave no reasonable excuse for being absent and were each sentenced to one (1) month imprisonment with Hard labour.



### Council Tax

The opportunity was taken by the Kerema Bay Council Clerk to collect outstanding tax. £125 was collected but there still remains some £170 to be collected to bring the 1964 tax up to the estimated figure. Defaulters have been given two months to make an initial payment after which time the Council intends to institute proceedings to recover the tax.

### Health

Aid posts located at OPAU, MEI, UARIPI, MAMURO and MURUA Agricultural Station and the Administration hospital at Kerema cater for the medical and health needs of the area. A new aid-post building at Opau has been erected by the council but is not yet operative. All other aid posts appear to have adequate supplies for minor ills and all appear to be well patronised. More serious illness is referred to Kerema Hospital.

### Agriculture

With the exception of the Murua settlers and a few coffee gardens, cash cropping is at a low level at present. Although coconut palms abound, little effort is made to harvest the nuts and produce copra. No specific reason is given for lack of interest in cash cropping. It could possibly be attributed to the fact that the present generation consider agricultural pursuits are below their dignity and prefer to work in the towns.

Coffee gardens are not producing any great quantities of beans as yet although small quantities are sold locally. Subsistence foods are plentiful, there being sufficient for individuals to sell at the Kerema market.

Cupola Rubber plantation has been run by the people of Siviri Village. However the lease that they held on the plantation has not been renewed as it is proposed to sub-divide this into 4-5 blocks for resettlement. A few Siviri people keep on in the hope that they will be granted one of the blocks. However there is little incentive for them to remain and production is low.

### Census

With the exception of those people absent in Port Moresby attendance during census was almost 100%. Little difficulty was experienced but for some reason which is difficult to pin down, there seems to be a certain amount of resentment caused by having to attend the census.

As the appended figures show, a large percentage of villagers are listed as being absent at work outside the district. Of these at least 50% are absent without work. Village people have little idea of the place of employment, all they can state is that they are in Port Moresby. Those people who have moved further afield are generally gainfully employed.

The people of NOV IRA, a Kukukuku hamlet, who were living on Crown land have moved to a new hamlet about 6 miles distant. Four families remain on Crown land to look after rubber trees they planted some time ago.

### Missions

Representatives of three faiths are active in the Kerema Bay area, these being London Missionary Society, Jehovah's Witness and the Salvation Army. There is little antagonism or friction between the adherents of the faiths although certain people have expressed the feeling that the Jehovah's Witness sect is anti government in its outlook.

Education

At all villages with the exception of LOVIRA and MEO there is a resident mission teacher from one of the three missions in the area. These schools provide basic education to standard 2. Higher general and technical training is provided by the Administration at Kerema Station.

Conclusion

Due to the new radio station at Kerema it was possible to publicise the movement of the patrol thus ensuring a good attendance at each village. The patrol was generally well received.

The situation is stable in this division, in fact it could be termed as static. Greater efforts in Local Government and Economic Development are required if the present attitude of the people is to be dispelled and a real desire for advancement take its place.

*R.W. Webster*  
(R.W. WEBSTER)  
Patrol Officer

1964

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER KEREMA BAY KOKO CENSUS DIVISION

Village	Date	Birth		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				TOTALS				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 mnth		0-1 yr		1-4 yr		5-8 yr		9-13 yr		over 13		In		Out		At work		Students		Males		Females		Child			Adult						
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F					
				In Dist.		Out Dist.		Govt.		Miss.		Males		Females		Child		Adult																			
Karaeta	14/7	15	1									1	5			14	1	22	16	26	8	2	9	25	46	14	57	3	5	6	33	31	39	48	249		
Siviri	15/7	7	15			1						4	3		6	53	35	39	23	58	13	18	3	44	105	53	119	3	120	96	134	83	114	669			
Uaripi	15/7	7	3				1		1					1	4	2	3	2	123	79	8	4	40	30	35	94	39	92	1	92	44	38	63	67	501		
Petoi	16/7	2	1					1						1	1	1		14	8			1	7	5	107	9	14		14	14	9	15	11	80			
Mei No.1	17/7	3	2					1				5	1	2		8		87	67	14	21	5			27	23	94	74	2	74	49	40	48	7	406		
Mei No.2	17/7	2	6							1		3		1		14	10	94	69	3	11	8			31	79	25	76	2	76	63	58	49	58	437		
Lou	21/7	1										1	1	1		1		5		2					6	14	4	16		16	11	9	19	16	63		
Lovela	21/7																								2	4	1	5		5	8	7	4	5	24		
Uriri	21/7	8	3									3	2	1	1	2	3	8	1	12	5	7	5			8	31	12	32	32			31	20	20	33	142
Kapiri	23/7	6	3			1								1	3	4	5	2	8	3			4		7	17	15	33	3	33	45	42	33	45	187		
Hevaviri	23/7	2													1		3	3	6	2					5	12	5	8		8	19	9	12	12	59		
Namahoroi	23/7	2	3									1	1			1		16	5			13	5	10	28	10	23	4	23	10	22	20	26	118			
Abuipi	23/7	2	2														3	3	12	1					10	19	11	16	1	16	20	19	13	20	91		
Mirakera	23/7	3	4									1				1	8	2	7		1			8	1	14	31	12	37	2	37	35	35	31	35	163	
Ilovapare	23/7	4	9			1		1				1		2		2	6	5	10					13	8	31	11	9	21		21	21	39	28	29	159	
Havihuhu	23/7	3	2											3	1	1	5	5	5					5	3	11	11	9	14		14	18	21	19	17	98	
Haupoe	23/7	1	3										2			2	1		18	5					6	3	8	28	11	15		15	19	20	15	13	100
Mamurc	27/7	5	4									1	3	1	4	1	1	9	1	19							8	60	6	32	3	32	27	16	42	38	152
Novira	28/8	1														23	27	1		2							2		10	5		5	5	3	7	5	23
Meo	28/8											1				5	8			2								10	10		10	2	3	10	10	27	
Kanakamdi	28/8													28	35					2							2	5	20	21		21	9	14	21	19	63
		7461				1	3	2	2	1			21	15	31	60	37	60	144	70	501	283	119	30	142	82	287	76	297	70	24	720	572	589	591	698	3811





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....**GULF**..... Report No.....**2 64-65**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**R.W.WEBSTER**..... **PATROL OFFICER**.....

Area Patrolled.....**KAIPI CENSUS DIVISION**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**J.A.SMITH**.....**CADET PATROL OFFICER**.....

Natives.....**1 interpreter ( J. LALORI )**  
**2 members R.P.N.G.C.**

Duration—From.....**14/8**...../19**64**.....to.....**19/8**...../19**64**.....

Number of Days.....**9days**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**No**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....**7**...../.....**12**...../19**63**.....

Medical ..... /...../19.....

Map Reference.....**ATTACHED**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**1. Revise census KAIPI CENSUS DIVISION.**  
**2. Conduct routine and council administration.**

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £.....

.....  
.....  
.....

67 2 2  
(9)

67-2-3

Department of Native Affairs,  
Konedobu, Papua.

15th September, 1964.

District Officer,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-64/65 - KEREMA:

Receipt of the abovementioned Report and covering memorandum is acknowledged with thanks.

The content of the Report, though of a routine nature, is of interest. It is indeed heartening to know that the institution of the Council Sanitation Committee has resulted in an improvement in housing.

It is most desirable that officers familiarise themselves with plantings of subsistence crops. Did Mr. Smith give the people any encouragement in the benefits to be derived from copra production?

See your junior officers are given detailed patrol instructions and detailed instruction when accompanying senior officers.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

BB:NB

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

10 SEP 1964

67. 2. 3 (6)  
Department of Native Affairs,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

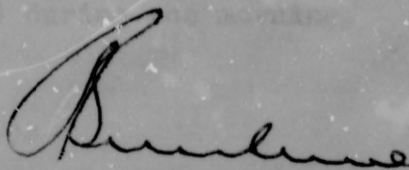
4th September, 1964

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1964/65

Attached please find report of a patrol carried out in the KAIFI area by Mr. Patrol Officer R.W. Webster accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer J.A. Smith who wrote the report.

2. The patrol was purely routine census and supervision of Council activities.
3. The population of this area has increased from 3868 at the last count in February, 1962 to 3976. There were 188 births against 74 deaths recorded, an annual increase of only 1.2%. 13% of the population is absent at work outside the area. Most of these are the younger people. The people remaining in the villages lack leadership and are loathe to follow any leads given them by the Councillors or to follow our advice.
4. The Council project to supply tanks to the villages has bogged down because there is only one plumber in the area and he will only make up the tanks in his spare time.
5. Plans for the economic development of the area rest squarely on our ability to make the Cupola Hill road trafficable. A move was made early in this year to commence maintenance of the road but this was postponed when the Department of Public Works surveyed a new road site to SILO and to MURUA. It was confidently expected that funds would be made available for the MURUA road this year but this project has now been removed from the current works programme and we now have to turn around and take up our plans where they were stopped. There is no doubt in my mind that until we get a vehicular road through to this area we are not going to progress at all.
6. Mr. Webster has been advised of the policy of collecting from reluctant tax payers. In fact the remarks under Council Tax on Page 4 should read that the "individual concerned was told that unless he paid his tax the Council would proceed against him and he could be sent to jail or fined."
7. This is Mr. Smith's first patrol and report and he is coming along satisfactorily.



(B. BUNTING),  
a/District Officer.

attach

c.c. Assistant District Officer,  
KEREMA.

(5)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.

21<sup>st</sup> August 1964.

The District Officer,  
KEREMA.

KAUPI CENSUS DIVISION. PATROL REPORT No.2

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:- R.W.WEBSTER. PATROL OFFICER.  
ACCOMPANIED BY:- J.A.SMITH. CADET PATROL OFFICER.  
also 2 members R.P.N.G.C.  
1 interpreter.

AREA PATROLLED:- KAUPI CENSUS DIVISION.  
DURATION:- 11/8/64 to 19/8/64. 9 days.

INTRODUCTION.

The principle purpose of this patrol was the census revision of the Kaupi Census Division and to conduct routine and council administration.

The larger portion of the census work was conducted by Mr. Webster with myself, as yet inexperienced, conducting only a few village census.

The two land surveys completed by the patrol at Koaru and Karama will be dealt with in a separate report.

DIARY.

- 11<sup>th</sup> August. Departed Kerema 0910.a.m. for Karama.  
Arrived 3p.m.  
Stayed the night at Mr. McMurry's house.
- 12<sup>th</sup> August. Intended surveying "Lamori" (land for Agriculture Extension Centre), however, the people disputed ownership and it was decided to do the survey on Friday when we returned and when they should have made up their minds.  
Meanwhile Mr. Webster supervised council meeting.  
Departed Karama 1.30p.m. for Koaru.  
Arrived 3.10p.m.
- 13<sup>th</sup> August. Koaru and Erava census conducted at Koaru.  
Housing inspected at Koaru - fair.  
Land for Co-operative Store surveyed at Koaru.
- 14<sup>th</sup> August. Koaru to Karama. Arriving 10.30a.m.  
Lunch.  
11.30 via canoe to "Lamori", to be surveyed for Agriculture Extension Centre. Survey completed and returned to Karama rest house.
- 15<sup>th</sup> August. Karama No.2 census revised during the morning.  
Karama No.3 in afternoon.
- 16<sup>th</sup> August. Sunday observed.
- 17<sup>th</sup> August. Conducted Karama No.1 census.  
Walked to Uamai.
- 18<sup>th</sup> August. Uamai No.1 & 2 census revised. Walked to Silo.
- 19<sup>th</sup> August. Silo census revised.  
Then to Kezema, arriving 2.30p.m.



NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The general attitude of the Kaipi peoples towards their council appears to be that the council is an instrument of the government and thus they could not care less for what the council is trying to do. To try to change this attitude it has been emphasized over and over again that the people must help themselves and their council, which, after all, is only there to help them.

Since this attitude exists the council does not receive a great deal of cooperation from the people. They will not help unless they are paid for the work that they do. Although they have been told council work benefits them all their own personal gain seems to be the primary concern of everyone; there is no interest in the advancement of the community at all.

It was only due to the cooperation of the ~~members~~ councillors that the patrol was able to obtain carriers in a few villages.

A large number of the younger men are absent from all villages and it is not certain whether all of these have work in the various centres that they have gone to. This migration leaves a majority of older men and the women and ~~and~~ children in the villages and partially accounts for the low number of workers that the council obtains. They do not seem to realize that just as much money can be earned in their villages as in Port Moresby or elsewhere.

COMPLAINTS.

Very few complaints were brought forward. However, those that were, were only of minor nature and were dealt with on the spot. One case of assault was sent to Kerema for determination.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

Koaru village houses are only fair in condition, but compared to the housing in the remaining Kaipi villages, they are in good order. Here the present houses are being replaced by new buildings now under construction; since the Council Sanitation Committee issued orders for replacement. I understand that the same orders have been issued in the other villages.

In all other villages the housing that now exists is in extremely poor repair (Uamai being the worst), but there are some new buildings going up in all villages.

Village grounds are reasonably clean and efforts have been made to keep pigs out by the construction of fences around the villages. Even these need repairing in places. Toilets have to be rebuilt everywhere as those still standing will not be for long, new ones need to replace them. Main sources of disposal are still the bush and the sea. Water Supplies:

Silo is the only village that obtains its water from a spring that flows all of the year while the other villages are dependant on 44 gallon drums and the odd supply from water holes and elsewhere. Steps are being taken to improve this situation as 2 water-tanks have been built and 15 more are to be built by the council. Koaru, Uamai No.2, Erava and Karama No.1 have suitable sites for wells and it is proposed to put these in as soon as possible. The other villages are considered unsuitable due to their closeness to the sea and the swamps backing them.

EDUCATION.

In the Kaipi area there are village schools run by the L.M.S. mission in almost all villages. The mission headquarters are at Koaru where the standard of education is about first form. The standard in the village schools varies up to standard six, after this the children attend the Government school at Karama. For secondary education they attend the Junior High School at Xerema.

The mission schools are all government recognized and receive aid from the government in the way of books and also a subsidy for teachers wages. Until recently Uamai was the only unrecognized school, but their application has been accepted and they now receive government aid.

HEALTH.

The Public Health Department has established aid posts at Uamai, Silo, and Karama; at Koaru the L.M.S. mission has fully trained sisters.

Only a few people were unable to report for census because of sickness in each village, of those that reported a few cases of eye diseases were seen and one woman was advised to seek attention immediately.

REST HOUSES.

Rest houses in the villages in which we stayed either did not exist or were in too bad a condition to stay in. When this was the case accommodation was provided in the Woman's Club houses.

Karama No. 1 had the only rest house that was in a fit condition for habitation.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Roads do not exist beyond Cupola, and even this is not a vehicular road being, in most places, merely a bush track. At low tide the beach from Cape Cupola to Koaru is firm enough to take vehicles. At present the rivers along the coast are crossed by canoe-ferry.

Walking tracks, especially over Cupola, are in extremely bad condition when it rains and the people do not appear interested in maintaining it or building others.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & AGRICULTURE.

Subsistence Agriculture:

Since Agricultural Patrols visit this area the gardens were not inspected with any enthusiasm by myself, but it was obvious that there is plenty of food as such crops as - coconuts, bananas, pawpaws, kaukau, sago and taro were evident. Fish from the sea and rivers is also a large part of their diet.

Economic Crops:

The main economic crop grown is coffee and as yet is mostly too young to be marketed. In the future this will be a fair source of income for the area. The only other crop that I could see is copra of which very little is produced although coconut trees are plentiful. If these people were willing to work copra could yield them good returns. And I think that once they realize the copra potential it will become a source of income.

COUNCIL TAX.

For the year 1964 £1813.-10.-0 has been collected in Council Tax with an additional £187 in back taxes. £100 is still outstanding on the estimated amount. Since this amount is outstanding the ~~best~~ opportunity was taken to check Taxreceipts while conducting census. If the receipt was not produced for 1964 then the individual concerned was told that he had to pay within a month or go to jail.

CENSUS.

Again the uninterested attitude was shown as the people from several villages displayed a certain reluctance to attend the census. Only after continual calling by councillors did all the people leave their houses and wander up for census. Census seems to be regarded as a waste of time.

The outward migration of the younger men is mentioned under Native Affairs. It does appear that the majority of these men have work; at least that is what we have been told.

20% of the total number of people in the area are away from their villages and approximately 2/3 of these are outside the district.

The rise in population is 1.6%.

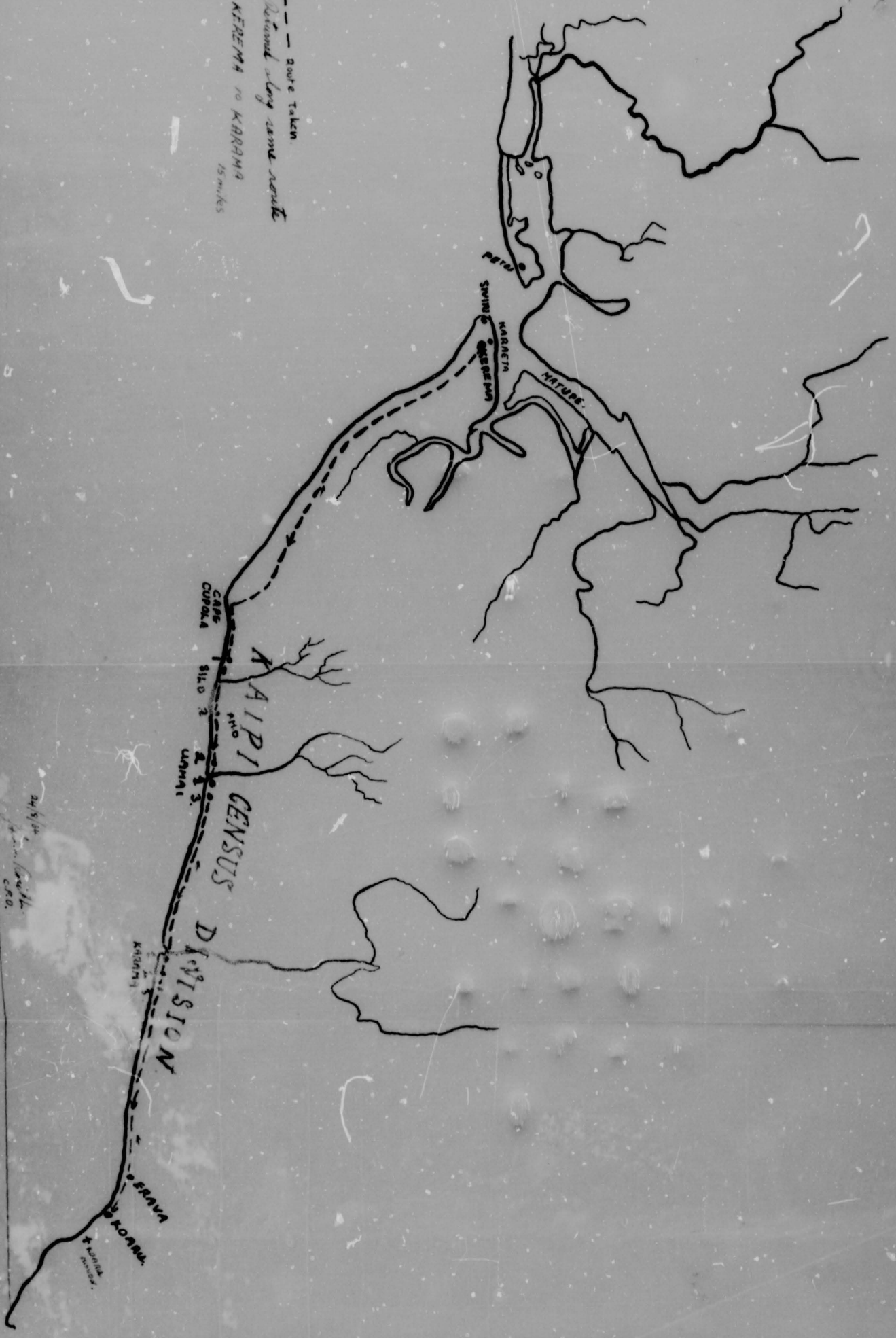
CONCLUSION.

All objects of the patrol were successfully completed, census and administration.

As this is my patrol in many instances I was not sure what to look for when inspecting villages and reporting on development that could be possible in the future. However, since studying past patrol reports and writing this ~~report~~ report I feel sure that I will know what a patrol is all about next time.

*J.A. Smith*  
.....  
J.A. SMITH.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

--- Route Taken  
Remained along same route  
KEREMA to KARAMA  
15 miles



24/8/54  
K. H. G. G. G.  
C.R.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. Ker 4-64/65

Patrol Conducted by R.W.WEBSTER Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KABEROPE Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J. Clancy a/D.A.O.  
6 members R.P.&N.G.C.

Natives 1 Hospital Orderly  
1 Interpreter

Duration—From 2./11/19.64 to 29./11./19.64

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August /19 63

Medical Nil /...../19.....

Map Reference Wau Sheet Army Strat Series 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Consolidation of Admin. influence , Census Revision  
Contact any new groups , General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*21/12/1964*

*Murphy*  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

.....

.....

67-2-14

22nd February, 1965.

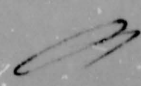
District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-64/65 - KEREMA:

Receipt of the abovementioned report together with your covering memorandum is acknowledged with thanks.

A patrol such as this is a waste of time and achieves nothing.

I look forward to improvement in Mr. Webster's work.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

BB:NB

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 2. 14 (16)

The Director,  
Dept of District Administration, KONEDOBU

67-2-2/904

# MINUTE

File No.....

Govt. Print.—4446/10.60.

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<u>KEREMA PATROL REPORT No. 4/64-5</u>
----------------	--

Copy of the above Patrol report together with my comments are forwarded herewith for your records.

I consider that this patrol accomplished next to nothing and the area will need to be covered again by a more experienced officer than Mr. Webster. This will be done from KAINTIBA after the Post is opened up in 1965.



*Bunting*  
 (B. BUNTING),  
a/District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

attach

Dept of District Administration,  
K E R E M A.  
30th December, 1964

LB:NB

67-2-2/903

KEREMA....Gulf District.

30th December, 1964

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
K E R E M A.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No. 4/64-5

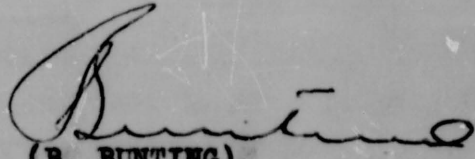
Thank you for the above report. Camping claims have been returned to Mr. Webster.

2. It is a pity that Mr. Webster did not make some attempt to take a new census of this area which would have given us some idea as to what the actual position in each village is at the present time. I realise that because of the nomadic nature of these people it will be a considerable time before a true indication of the number present in this area is obtained. However the attempt should have been made and recorded. It is also noticed that the villages of MUTUA, MERAFU, UKUAMINA, WOMAKAIWU, EWENYA were not even visited. It is axiomatic that every routine census patrol must visit each village or census centre in the area and unless this is done any benefit derived from patrols is largely negated.

3. The position is that the former patrol (August, 1963) visited all areas and recorded some 1,200 names. The patrolling officer estimated that there were some 2,100 people in the area to be censused. Mr. Webster says that only about 700 people were seen by the patrol. I am unable to see from the report that any consolidation of our influence took place.

4. It is evident that this patrol accomplished very little other than the fact that an Agricultural officer visited the area and came to the same conclusions that have been reached in the past by our officers, namely that economic development in this area is a matter for the far future. I am opposed to technical officers of other departments accompanying our patrols into such areas and it is not to occur again. I trust Mr. Webster now realises that the consolidation of administrative procedures, including census taking in such areas where the practice of name avoidance is strong, is a task which demands the patrolling officer's and the peoples' undivided attention and that the presence of any technical officer can only have a disruptive affect on this work.

5. It will now be necessary for the Lohiki area to be visited and properly censused.

  
(B. BUNTING),  
a/District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

→ c.c. The Director,

Dept of District Administration,  
KCNEDOBU.



67.2.2/232

Sub-District Office,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.  
18th December, 1964.

The District Commissioner,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.

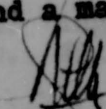
KEREMA PATROL REPORT 4/64-65

Attached please find original and 2 copies of the above report covering Mr. R.W. Webster's recent patrol to the Kaberope Census Division.

Despite infrequent patrol to this area the general situation appears to be good. No murders or large scale fighting were reported to the patrol although it is possible that some crimes were hidden. The migratory habits of these people will make it difficult to consolidate administration influence in the area and for the time being we will have to rely on twice yearly patrols through the area. The reopening of the Kainteba Post, even though some distance away, should assist in the administration of the Kaberope. The population does not warrant the establishment of a Patrol Post in the area.

Due to poor communications, difficult terrain the small population involved and their migratory habits it is difficult to see any development taking place in this area other than the extension of law and order and some medical services.

Camping Allowance claims and a map are attached.

  
(W.J.G. LAMB DEN)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Kerema and Kutuk people visited patrol  
and agreed to act as carriers. Some went  
back to Bidine to collect remainder of  
patrol cargo.  
Now enough carriers to move patrol. Will  
move tomorrow (Monday) morning.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Introduction

The patrol covered the KABEROPE Census Division of the Kerema Sub-district. The terrain is extremely rugged, and is inhabited by semi-sedentary people.

Sub-district Office, KEREMA, Gulf District.

The aims of the patrol were:-

- 1) Consolidation of Administration.
- 2) Census Revision.
- 3) Contact of any new groups.
- 4) General administration.

15th December, 1964.

Assistant District Commissioner, KEREMA.

... will be received throughout the area. In one area the people expressed a desire for a government station to be established somewhere in the area. The people themselves must play in their social and economic development.

PATROL REPORT - KEREMA No. 4-64/65

Officer Conducting Patrol :- R.W.Webster Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled :- KABEROPE Census Division

Europeans accompanying :- J.F. Clancy a/D.A.O.

Personnel accompanying :- 6 members R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Hospital Orderly  
1 Interpreter

Duration :- 2/11/64 to 29/11/64  
28 days

Last Patrol to Area :- D.N.A. August 1963  
P.H.D. Nil

Objects of Patrol :- Consolidation of Admin. influence.  
Census Revision.  
Contact any new groups.  
Routine Administration.

Map Reference :- Map Attached.

Introduction

The patrol covered the KABEROPE Census Division of the Kerema Sub-district. The terrain of the area is extremely rugged, and is inhabited by a small number of semi-nomadic people.

The aims of the patrol were :-

- 1) Consolidation of Administration influence.
- 2) Census Revision.
- 3) Contact of any new groups.
- 4) General administration.

The patrol was generally well received throughout the division and in one area the people expressed a desire for a government station to be established somewhere in the area. The work of the Administration and the part the people themselves must play in their social and economic development was explained to them at every opportunity but only long and constant contact will bring home the ultimate aims of the government.

Mr. J. Lancy, Agricultural Officer accompanied the patrol, this being the first visit of the Agricultural Department to this division.

DIARY

2nd November, 1964	Departed Kerema per Bombscow for Mamuro. Arranged for carriers for morning
3rd	Most of Mamuro men had run away in the night but managed to move most of the cargo to DIDIMOCA. Carriers returned for second load. Slept Didimoca.
4th	Remainder of cargo arrived. Rested carriers and purchased fresh food.
5th	Walked to IVANA. Word sent ahead to recruit extra carriers. Slept Ivana
6th	No carriers or village people turned up. Arranged for census in the morning
7th	Merapu and Mutua people visited patrol and agreed to act as carriers. Some sent back to Didimoca to collect remainder of patrol cargo.
8th	Now enough carriers to move patrol. Will move tomorrow (Monday) mornigg.

- (11)
- 9th Departed Ivana 7.30am for Aguminga. People from DIBAKAIWA and HE'UNGA hamlets absent at initiation ceremonies. Said they will visit patrol in the morning. Slept AGUMINGA.
- 10th People from above hamlets visited patrol with some fresh food. Great difficulty experienced in revision of census. Talked with people about the aims of the government. Slept Aguminga.
- 11th Departed Aguminga 7.30am for PAINA. Track in very poor condition but locals say they are building a new one. Arrived PAINA 2.30pm in heavy rain.
- 12th Censused PAINA without much difficulty. WOMBIO people said that they did not want to visit the patrol. Walked to MEIWARI. Met by people, bought food for carriers and gave talk on govt. Difficulty experienced with census as people have all changed their names. Slept MEIWARI.
- 13th Walked to KEVAIWA along a fairly good track which the people say they are going to repair in places. Reports received that all people had run away on hearing of the approach of the patrol. Man from the KORIDANGA area reported that all the people in the YANDATI- KORIDANGA area had moved away. This confirms last years report of a proposed move. Slept KEVAIWA.
- 14th Walked to KWAMBEGA over fairly good track. Fresh food purchased from local people who were there to greet the patrol. Some complaints brought to the patrol for settlement. One case of assault heard by Court of Native Matters. Slept KWAMBEGA.
- 15th Attempted census but without much success. Most of the people had moved away, were unknown or changed their name. Reports received that all the men from HALAI had died (Killed by socery) and the remainder of the people had moved away.
- 16th Walked to HALAI. All houses were deserted and appear to have been so for some time. Moved on to Pau over very poor track. Arrived PAU. Word sent out for fresh food. Very little available and of poor quality. Slept PAU.

- (P)
- 17th Some people from PAU and WOMAKAIWU visited the patrol. Reported that the remainder of the people were away in their gardens or at Paingoba and would not be coming to the patrol. Talks given to the people about the government but more intensive contact is required before these people will fully realise and appreciate the aims of the govst.
- 18th No further people visited the patrol so decided to move on at 11am. Walked to WEMOA. A neat village well under mission influence. People appear law abiding and were very helpful. Slept WEMOA.
- 19th Walked to KWEMGA. Mission influence is strong in this area. Gardens although extensive are poor in quantity and quality. Slept KWEMGA.
- 20th People from EWENYA visited camp. Talks on govt and its aims given to the people. Minor complaints heard. Intend to cross Tauri R. as soon as it subsides.
- 21st Walked down very steep hill to Tauri R. constructed log bridge and crossed river. Walked to Yamipango for the night.
- 22nd Walked to BEMA Roman Catholic Mission. Lunched with mission staff. Proceeded to KAJINTIBA Patrol Post.
- 23rd At KAJINTIBA. OIC absent on patrol but will be back in the morning.
- 24th Remained at Kaintiba- sick with fever.
- 25th Walked to Hapaiatamanga.
- 26th Walked to Tuwin.
- 27th Walked to Kwahe.
- 28th Hired canoes from villagers and proceeded down the Tauri River to Kukipi Station. Arrived there 10pm.
- 29th Returned to Kerema per M.V. "MAGILA". Patrol stood down.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

1) Administration- Native Relationships

To date contact with these people has been limited by the inaccessability and lack of communication in the area. Patrols in the past have been both police, whose aim was to apprehend wrongdoers, and patrols whose purpose has been contact and pacification. Frequently patrols have a dual purpose in the area and it is difficult for the local people to differentiate between the two. Consequently it was anticipated that some demonstration of anti-administration feeling may be made. This was not the case. Throughout the area the patrol was generally well received although the reception varied from place to place. The impression was gained in the hamlets closer to Kerema that the patrol was merely tolerated and was disturbing their way of life, while in the region from the Wenna Valley to the New Guinea border the people appeared genuinely pleased to see the patrol. The exception to this was in the PAU area, where some unrest was experienced by the last patrol to the division. The people still appear somewhat truculent but it is not expected that this truculence will take any active form.

Heavy demands were made by the patrol on the local people to supply food for the police and carriers. Although their gardens are by no means highly productive as much food as was possible to spare was sold to the patrol without any show of ill feeling.

Although no new groups were contacted a number of individuals were seen for the first time as well as one hamlet that had not seen a patrol for some 5 years. These people claim that they had never heard of the government and by all appearances were not impressed. They are completely independant and show little fear. Firarm demonstrations were given to some groups but while they were partially impressed they were not entirely convinced of the powers of firearms.

While the general attitude is one of partial indifference a number of the inhabitants showed signs of appreciation of the work done by the government, particularly settlement of disputes, and expressed their desire for a government station to be established somewhere in their area. Such a station would bring about a greater degree of contact and more rapid social and economic advancement effected.

(3)

ii) General Attitudes

In two areas a considerable number of the male population had died. Although the actual cause of death is unknown the people attribute them to socery. The sickness appears to be infectious as it spreads rapidly and kills far more people than the one on whom the spell is placed. Local custom is that this place is now contaminated by socery and is now longer fit for habitation and a shift of abode is necessary. This fact has caused the shift of the HALAI and YANDATI- KORIDANGA groups to somewhere in the LOHIKI and IVORI River headwaters.

The approach of the patrol at KEVAIWA caused the people of the area to leave their houses and hide in the bush. It was reported that they had been gone for a few days but the reason for the disappearance was not known. Possibly they were afraid of apprehension for some misdeed although there were no reports of trouble from this area. Unfortunately due to a shortage of food and the likelihood of the carriers absconding it was not possible to spend any length of time at Kevaiwa in the hope that the people would return.

The inhabitants, who call themselves KABEROPE in the area north of Mamuro and to the west of the SAMBO Range and KAMEGA from IVANA north to the border of New Guinea and between the SAMBO Range and the TAURI River, are a semi-nomadic people practicing a type of shifting agriculture. They establish gardens on their family land and build their houses close to these gardens. Once these gardens are exhausted, usually in about 12 months, new gardens are made on another piece of family land at another location. Each family garden is usually 15 minutes or more walk from the next and are generally sited on the side of a spur with the dwellings located strategically on the top of the spur.

Migratory habits also arise from the custom of a bride living with her husband's family for the first year or two of marriage. After this period husband and wife migrate back to the wife's family area. This, coupled with the peculiar type of shifting agriculture, means that the whole area is constantly on the move so that the centres of population may be considerably different from one year to the next.

The exception to this occurs to the north of KWAMBEGA where the Roman Catholic Mission has installed teacher/catechists at central points. This has had the effect of centralising the population into hamlets of about 50 people. The task of administration has been simplified in this part of the division but with the sparse and scattered population little can be expected from these people for some time to come.

Due to the shortage of males throughout the division, polygamy is practised extensively. This custom while in itself is not undesirable has one undesirable side effect in that many of the brides are children. The people were told of the undesirable features of such practice and were warned that future child marriages may result in administrative action being taken.

Although condemned by the M.M.I. missions, the practice of smoking the dead still exists. It is realised that while this custom is unhygienic there is little that can be done about it until a long range health education program is undertaken. To eradicate the custom entirely would be impossible at this stage and ~~the~~ ~~is~~ a tolerant view of the habit/taken. /must be

LAW & ORDER

For a people whose reputation for fighting and warfare is unequalled, it was surprising to find so few complaints.. Most complaints were of a minor nature and were settled by arbitration rather than resorting to court action. Only once was the Court for Native Matters convened, this case being one of assault against a woman suspected of killing another person by socery.

The mass deaths mentioned previously were believed to have resulted from socery but nothing concrete could be ascertained and no action taken. Socery is rife throughout the area and is still the basis for most assaults and killings.

Warfare on a large scale has ceased although it still exists between individuals. The fact that fighting and killing must cease and all people must live in peace is one aspect of Administration policy that seems to have been fully assimilated.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

i) Subsistence The Kamoga people have a truly subsistence economy and practice a simple bush -fallow system of shifting agriculture. Gardening is a very simple matter consisting of clearing the undergrowth from the selected patch, invariably a steep slope as there is practically no flat land in the division. The food plants are then placed in a small hole made by a knife or stick and allowed to take root. Once the garden is established the larger trees are felled, apparently without damaging the young plants.



There is no gardening or planting season and apart from the clearing no other soil preparation takes place. Although no food shortage was evident the general quality of the food was poor, due mainly to the heavy rainfall, constant throughout the year and the low soil fertility. So poor is the soil and so adverse the conditions that only one crop can be taken from a garden.

The staple food varies from taro in the richer southern areas to cooking bananas in the low fertility northern areas. Small quantities of each grow in all of the division but are generally limited to the areas stated. Sweet potato, sugar cane, yams, various types of leaf vegetables, pit-pit and cucumber grow in varying quantities throughout the division.

Demonstrations of improved planting techniques were given to all interested parties but it is doubtful if this had much effect on the people. It represents a change in the traditional way of gardening as such will probably not be popular although more efficient.

ii) Livestock

Pigs and a tame variety of the Papuan Wild Dog are the only domesticated animals kept by the inhabitants. Wild pigs, cassowary, birds, rats, possums, lizards, frogs eels and fish are hunted for the meat they contain. Only snakes are not hunted as they are regarded as dangerous.

iii) Economic development and potential

At present Nil. The rugged terrain and its inaccessibility limit the amount of development that can take place. The adverse weather conditions and low soil fertility make it doubtful if cash crops would grow successfully. No queries were made about economic development mainly because at this stage of development the people have no real use for a cash income.

There is a possibility that cattle would thrive in and around the WENNA Valley but this industry more than others would be faced with the difficulties of transporting the beasts to market.

FORESTRY

No stands of timber suitable for commercial milling were observed in the division. Although the hill slopes are heavily wooded, the timber is of a small softwood variety and of little value.

ROADS & BRIDGES

There are no established roads, walking tracks or bridges in the Kaberope division. For the most part the patrol followed the route of previous patrols but it was clear that practically no one else used these tracks. In some parts it was necessary to cut away heavy undergrowth and at times blaze new paths. No effort is being made to keep the tracks clear and frequently the track followed a series of fallen trees which made the going somewhat difficult as well as adding to the walking times and the burden of the carriers. The people of PAINA recognise the shortcomings of the existing path, straight up the side of a ridge - some 2 hours climb, and say that they are cutting a new track to overcome this.

While it may be possible to construct a road from Mamuro into the Wenna Valley as far as Koridanga, the large tract of unpopulated land makes the proposition a very expensive one. Labour would need to be imported, fed, housed clothed and it is probable that the end result would not be warranted. A road may tend to concentrate the population but all told it would serve a population of perhaps 1200 people who have very little economic potential or desire for advancement at the present.

The cane suspension bridge built over the Wenna River by Mr. Brown has collapsed but it should be possible to construct a permanent bridge with large logs that are located near the river. The Tauri River is a different proposition. While a suspension bridge could be built on the lower reaches of the river a bridge in the vicinity of EWENYA presents many problems. The services of an experienced bridge builder with the necessary equipment will be needed before a permanent high level bridge can be constructed. In the meantime a log bridge will have to be constructed for each crossing.

MISSIONS.

Only the Roman Catholic Mission is active in this division especially to the northern end, although its activities are spreading further and will soon encompass the whole division. A teacher/catechist is located at central points and around him has grown a small settlement of about 12 houses. Religious services and schools are conducted by these people. Priests from Kerema and Kaintiba pay infrequent visits to these hamlets.

④

EDUCATION

Low standard schools ( Preparatory) run by the Roman Catholic Mission provide "education" for a small number of the children in the area. Attendance is generally poor, the children coming only when they feel like it or until the novelty wears off.

CENSUS

This was only the second time that a census had been attempted in this division. As was expected some difficulty was experienced in the recording of names. Prohibitions on giving ones name to strangers, the custom of taking new names at intervals throughout life made it very difficult to relate the names recorded in the census register with the names that they gave this year. A stage was reached where it became difficult to hold the people and it was felt that to continue with attempts to reconcile the census figures would have caused considerable ill feeling, which at this stage of contact was felt to be unwise, so attempts were abandoned.

The desirability for the people to retain one name throughout their lives was explained but any efforts at this time, to break down the complex name giving procedure would be almost impossible.

Many of those people censused for the first time last year have moved to new localities, in the Lohiki and Ivori River watersheds, and a fair number were more interested in their gardens than visiting the patrol. All told approx. 700 people were seen by the patrol.

CARRIERS

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers in the early stages of the patrol but this was overcome by employing a permanent line from the MUTUA and MERAPU hamlets. The pace of the patrol was partially set by the carriers, who unless given food and kept busy, were likely to return to their homes and leave the patrol stranded.

It is recommended that future patrols to this area pack patrol gear in one man boxes each weighing 35 lbs, so that they may be carried as packs. The two man boxes are cumbersome and difficult to manage on the steep slopes of the division.

CONCLUSION

During the patrol several factors became evident indicating that there was very little that could be done for the KAMEGA people in the fields of economic and social development at this present time. The rugged terrain hinders the establishment of a system of roads, bridges and airfields which are necessary for the growth of the area ; the poor soil and climatic conditions limit the chances of any economic crops being established and the sparse, shifting population makes the spread of Administration influence and its attendant social change, very slow.

The cost of establishing a patrol post possibly would not be warranted on account of the small population but a base camp at KORIDANGA or in the vicinity, manned for 3-4 months would probably be the best way of consolidating administration influence.

With the proposed re-opening of the KAJINTIBA Patrol Post in the near future a greater degree of contact may be possible with the people of this division than has been had in the past.

*R.W. Webster*  
(R.W. WEBSTER)  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH

The general health was surprisingly good amongst those people seen by the patrol though it is likely that many sick people did not visit the patrol.

Hospital Orderly ATEAVE accompanied the patrol and gave attention to all those who requested it. The main complaints were skin diseases, various cuts and sores, some of which had developed into ulcers.

A large number of men had died at YANDATI and HALAI, supposedly killed by sorcery. The police accompanying the patrol called the sickness that killed these men "Kukukuku sickness" and say that those so affected suffer from a shortness of breath and when they recover are very weak. Possibly this illness is some form of pneumonia.

The very poor diet throughout most of the area is probably the cause for most of the sickness. The low protein and vitamin content of sweet potato and banana leaves the body with a low resistance to disease and illness. Considering this poor diet it was surprising to find no cases of malnutrition.

Ref No. 10751 Capt. BASHIRUDDIN

Keen. Served out his duties very well and shows mature judgement that helps his short service in the force.

APPENDIX "B" REPORT ON R.P.&N.G.C. MEMBERS

Kerema Detachment

Reg. No 9239 Const. PIUAS

Not an overimpressive member. Acts efficiently only when under surveillance. Remainder of tthe time he is content to remain in the background.

Reg. No. 10282 Const ERARI

Somewhat inexperienced. Can be left in positions of trust so long as explicit orders are given.

Reg. No. 9899 Const. ASALA

Inexperienced but shows willingness to do the right thing . Carries out duties well.

Kukipi Detachment

Reg No. 7823 Const OPAHI

An experienced and competent policeman who carries out his duties with quiet efficiency.

Reg No. 10734 Const. FELIX

Keen , works well. Is inclined to slightly boisterous but this does not affect his performance of his duties.

Reg No. 10707 Const. WASHINGTON

Keen. Carries out his duties very well and shows mature judgement that belies his short service in the Force.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. 5-64/65

Patrol Conducted by R.W.WEBSTER Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KAIPE Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P. Luscombe C.P.O.

Natives 1 Interpreter  
2 members R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 5 / 1 / 1965 to 14 / 1 / 1965

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10 / 11 / 1964

Medical 9 / 1964

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration, Conduct Council education

Campaign, Attitude of people towards amalgamation, Attend Council meeting

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28 / 1 / 1965

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ..... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ..... £.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ..... £.....

.....

.....

.....

67-2-15

June 2nd, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Gulf District,  
KEREMA.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No. 5/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your memorandum 67-2-2/1061 of 30th January, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. I agree with your comments to the Assistant District Commissioner. Mr. Webster has reported well and his patrol was apparently as effective as the responsiveness of the people permitted.

*T.G. Mitchison*  
(T.G. MITCHISON)  
Director



BB:NB

67-2-2/1061



GULF DISTRICT  
KEREMA.

30th January, 1965

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
K E R E M A.

KEREMA PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1964-65

Thank you for the above report. Approved camping allowance claims are returned herewith.

2. The history of the KAIPI people's vacillation in joining with either of the adjoining Councils is well known to you. Regardless of the affinity between them and East Kerema their natural outlet is through Kerema. The important thing to do is to get the road opened up to SILO and until this is done I can see no profit in pursuing the subject further unless we have a definite move and request from the Council. Both adjoining Councils are willing to amalgamate with them. Administratively it is desirable they amalgamate with the Kerema Bay Council. Please let me have your early recommendation as to the siting of the SILO road. I think EPO is the best link. Steamships are willing for the road to go through EPO.

3. With regard to the apathetic attitude I believe the road linkage to Kerema may dispel some of this. In the meantime a firm stand should be made with tax defaulters and offenders under the Council Rules by the Supervising Officer and I expect to see some hardening in the handling of this Council.

(B. BUNTING),  
a/District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

attach

c.c. The Director,  
Dept of District Administration,  
K O N E D O B U.

Copy of the above Patrol Report is forwarded herewith for your information. The patrol was purely routine. We are still struggling to instil some enthusiasm in these people but it is a heartbreaking job. I believe if we can get the road through to SILO our chances of improving this area will greatly increase.

(B. BUNTING),  
a/District Commissioner,  
GULF DISTRICT.

Kerema  
30/1/65

attach

*Handwritten notes:*  
Kerema will come tomorrow  
K.A.P.C. has been told that  
reports will be made  
No performance on  
the full allowance

67-2-15

67  
25.2.2/267

9  
Sub-District Office,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.  
25th January, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Kerema,  
Gulf District.

PATROL REPORT 5/64-65

Attached please find original and 2 copies of the above report submitted by Mr. R. Webster, P.O.

It would appear that there is some feeling in favour of joining the East Kerema Council. I feel sure that Karama people will eventually agree to go with the majority and decide to amalgamate with East Kerema. As pointed out by Mr. Webster are more linked with East Kerema than Kerema Bay. The only difficulty which I can see is that the Kerema Bay Council will be left on its own. However, I consider that while the Kaipri are agreeable to join East Kerema we should not try and push for an amalgamation with Kerema Bay.

The 1965 tax rate had been publicised through the area. This was done in conjunction with my patrol through the Kaipri towards the end of last year. Tax collection will commence as soon as tax tickets are received.


Mr. Deverall will soon commence a survey of the proposed Kerema Silo road and when work commences will assist the people to build the road.

Economic development will be difficult until these people have some means of getting crops out to markets. The proposed road would appear to be their only answer. They will have to be made realise this and be prepared to assist themselves. There is a potential for economic development in this area and I would suggest that for a start they should be assisted to bring their existing cash crops into full production.

Tax defaulters have all been prosecuted and it is now intended to have the council enforce other rules such as the Hygiene and Sanitation.

All future patrols to the Kaipri will concentrate on local government education and I hope to be able to sway the Karama opinion within a short time. The matter will be discussed at their next meeting.

Camping allowance claims are attached.

  
(W.J.G. LAMB DEN)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Introduction

The patrol covered the Kaipe Census Division of the Kerema Sub-district. The division is a narrow coastal strip ranging from 50 yds wide backed by a large swampy area. Behind this swampy area the ground is dry and arable and it is here that the Kaipe people have their village. 19th January, 1965.

Sub-district Office,  
KEREMA.  
Gulf District.

The objects of the patrol were:-  
i) General Administration  
ii) Assessing the attitude of the people to the amalgamation of the Kaipe and Kerema Bay or East Kerema Council.

- iii) Conduct a Council education campaign
- iv) Attend the monthly Council meeting.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KEREMA

Patrol Report No. 5-64/65

Officer Conducting Patrol :- R.W. Webster Patrol Officer  
Area Patrolled :- Kaipe Census Division  
Europeans accompanying :- P. Luscombe C.P.O.  
Personnel accompanying :- 1 Interpreter  
:- 2 members R.P.&N.G.C.  
Duration :- 5/1/65 to 14/1/65  
10 days  
Last patrol to area :- D.N.A. November 1964  
P.H.D. September 1964  
Objects of Patrol :- Routine Administration  
Council Education  
Attend Council Meeting  
Assess attitudes towards amalgamation.  
Map reference :- Map attached

The Kaipe people are typical of those found along the Gulf coast. They are not anti administration but appear to have any sort of development. This attitude is magnified by the semi-isolation of the village by lack of roads. Had talks with Councillor and arranged for people to be taken to hospital if necessary. Spoke at length on the purpose and function of the Council. Also spoke on the importance of the Council. People were somewhat sceptical about the purpose of the patrol. Complaints heard and determined. Inspected village and reception somewhat wary. Asses attitudes towards amalgamation. Jansai arriving 3pm. Complaints heard and determined. Inspected all hamlets on the way. Meeting held with all Umasi people and after talks on councils etc. they voted to join with East Kerema Council. Walked along the beach to Kerema inspecting all hamlets on the way. Arrived in heavy rain about 4pm.

Introduction

The patrol covered the KAIPE Census Division of the Kerema Sub-district. The division consists of a narrow coastal strip ranging from 50 yards to 400 yards in width, backed by a large swamp extending up to a mile inland. Behind this swampy area the ground is dry and arable and it is here that the Kaipe people have their gardens.

The objects of the patrol were :-

- i) General Administration
- ii) Assessing the attitude of the people to the amalgamation of the Kaipe and Kerema Bay or East Kerema Council.

1111) Conduct a Council education campaign

iv) Attend the monthly Council meeting.

The Kaipe people are typical of those found along the Gulf coast. They are not anti administration but appear to have a negative attitude toward any sort of development. This attitude is magnified by the semi-isolation of the division brought about by lack of communications.

Diary

5/1/65 Departed for Silo at 9am. Arrived Silo 1.30pm. Inspected village and surrounds and gave orders where necessary. Had talks with Counciller and arranged for people to meet in the morning.

6/1/65 Spoke at length on the purpose and function of LG.Councils. Also amalgamation with another council. People non-committal but appeared to favour a union with East Kerema. Several complaints heard and settled. Walked to Silo No2 inspected village and gave talk as at No.1. Reception somewhat vague but the people will meet and make a decision. Walked to Uamai arriving 3pm. Complaints heard and determined.

7/1/65 Inspected all Uamai villages, housing below average with very little rebuilding going on. Meeting held with all Uamai people and after talks on councils etc. they voted to join with East Kerema Council. Walked along the beach to Karama inspecting all hamlets on the way. Arrived in heavy rain about 4pm.

- 8/1/65 Meeting with all Karama people. The purpose of Local Government Councils was explained at length and the need for Kaipe Council to join another council if any progress is take place. Generally people were non-committal but some spoke strongly in favour of remaining as Kaipe Council. ~~Villages~~ Villages inspected and orders given where necessary. Minor complaints heard and settled.
- 9/1/65 Walked to Koaru. Inspected all hamlets between Karama and Koaru. Survey of land for Koaru Native Society completed. Complaints heard.
- 10/1/65 Sunday. Observed at Koaru.
- 11/1/65 Talked at length on council amalgamation and purpose of councils. People in favour of union with East Kerema. More complaints heard. Walked to Karama arriving about 3pm.
- 12/1/65 Complaints heard all day at Council House.
- 13/1/65 Attended Council meeting during morning. More complaints heard in the afternoon.
- 14/1/65 Departed Karama 7am , made brief inspection of villages. Arrived Kerema 1pm. Patrol stood down.

#### Native Affairs.

##### 1) Political Situation.

Local Government Councils have been active in the Kaipe area since 1962. In that time very little has been achieved. This state of affairs is due mainly to the fact that the people have little or no idea of what the council is, what it stands for and what its aim and purpose is. It is regarded as an agent of the government designed to interfere with the way of life. In an effort to dispel this illusion talks on councils and the growth of governments, the purpose of taxation and the need for co-operation by the people, were given at each village. Whether this will have any effect is difficult to judge as there was no response by the people. A follow up patrol in the near future making the same points will help in bringing home the message.

## ii) General Attitudes.

During discussions re the 1965 Tax rate , it became apparent that the councillors had not given much publicity to the new rate. Several people also voiced their opinion they had insufficient time to collect the money and requested that the date of the 10/- discount being continued until June. It was pointed out that the councillors, who are the representatives of the people had passed this rule and that they should have informed the people earlier. It was also pointed out that tax collection started in January all over the Territory and an exception could not be made for such a small group.

It also became clear that the idea of sustained effort is foreign to their nature. This is evident in their day to day activity. House building appears to occupy all their time. Instead of a concentrated effort and completing a house in three months it is dragged on for 18 months. By this time much of the structure is almost ready for replacement. They argue that because their time is taken up in house building they do not have time for cash cropping and cannot find the money to pay their council tax.

The overall attitude appears to one of defeatism and at the moment there appears to be no way of overcoming this attitude. Frequent visits i.e., weekly, offers possibly the only solution. As for stirring up any real enthusiasm, it is difficult to know where to start. For 50 years this area has been neglected and stagnating and to implement schemes involving self-help would be a very difficult task.

Throughout the patrol it was impressed on the people that consistent effort is required instead of the spasmodic efforts that are characteristic of the present time if any real progress is to be made. The council is a body working for their good and unless they support both physically and financially little progress will take place.

## iii) Proposed Amalgamation of KAIPE and Kerema Bay Council.

The main object of the patrol was to assess the feeling of the Kaipe people to an amalgamation with either Kerema Bay or East Kerema Council. Response at this stage was lukewarm but some indication of the general feeling was made.

Silo No1 , Uamai No.1, Koaru No.1 & 2, were all in favour of joining with East Kerema Council; Uamai No.2 ventured no opinion; Silo No.2 was in favour of a union with Kerema Bay Council and all the Karama villages did not wish to amalgamate but remain by themselves as the Kaipe Council.

The opinion expressed by the Karama people was that of a few of the more vocal members and in no way a majority decision, and the remainder would follow ~~the popular~~ whatever the majority decided.

The reasons given for wanting to join with East Kerema in preference to Kerema Bay stems from the days when the London Missionary Society divided up the area, from Silo to Koaru and from Lou to Ihu. This division still holds good in the native mind. Secondly, attempts by the Kaipe people to join with Kerema Bay in a co-operatives venture failed, the Kerema Bay people saying that they did not want the Kaipe people to join with them and also refusing hospitality to any Kaipe person on a visit to Kerema. Thirdly, the Kaipe people are linked linguistically and socially with the East Kerema people.

The need for amalgamation was impressed on the people at every opportunity and it is felt that any move to amalgamate would have popular support at this time.

#### Villages and Housing.

i) A limited amount of improvement has taken place in the standard of housing. Much of the benefit of new houses is lost in the time taken to build the new dwelling. Numerous orders were given through the ~~villages~~ Council Sanitation Committee for the construction of new buildings or the repair of existing structures.

ii) Latrines at the moment are entirely inadequate. Most are old and in a poor state of repair. In addition there is not sufficient numbers in relation to the population. Orders were given for the construction of new deep-pit type latrines.

iii) Villages and surrounds were generally clean but more policing by the Sanitation Committee is required.

#### Law and Order

A considerable number of complaints mostly of a minor nature were brought to the patrol for settlement. Complaints concerned mainly bad debts, bride price, and land disputes. These were settled by arbitration rather than resorting to court action.

The Court for Native Matters was convened on six ~~three~~ occasions, three cases resulting in gaol terms the remainder being fined.

The number of complaints brought to the patrol seems to indicate the amount of authority the government has in this field but it also seems to indicate that the people are placing too much dependance on administration officers in the settling of minor disputes which do not really warrant the amount of importance attached to them.

#### Roads and Bridges.

The Kaipe Census Division has no roads or bridges and is linked with Kerema by walking track only. The existing track is generally poorly maintained but without much effort could be made trafficable to motorcycles for its full length.

A total of \$1000 has been allocated to the construction of a road between Kerema and Silo by the Kaipe and Kerema Bay Councils. This, together with \$750 Admin. donation and the use of a bulldozer will go a long way towards the completion of this road.

The development of a road between Silo and Karama is fairly simple involving a minimum of clearing of coconuts and undergrowth along the beach. Brigges will need to be constructed at Silo and Uamai but it not anticipated that this will cause any great delay.

#### Economic Development

In the section between Silo and Koaru very little economic development has taken place. Although there is a potential of 150 tons of copra per annum, this is rarely fully exploited because of the difficulty of getting the produce to market. The position is similar with coffee. There is at present a potential of 4-5 tons per annum but as yet this has not been realised.

Little development can take place until the people are given some incentive and throw of their apathetic attitude. The construction of the Kerema - Silo road may be the answer to this as it will provide an outlet to an all weather port.

Planting of coconuts and coffee is very slow because of the lack of incentive and apathetic outlook of the people. The problem of land ownership is also an important factor to be solved before and real development can take place.



Conclusion

The Kaipe Council area is in an unfortunate position of being close to Kerema Station yet effectively isolated by lack of a vehicular road across Cupola. To be effectively administered the area needs regular weekly visits which, at the moment are not possible. This lack of a suitable road is also an effective means of limiting social and economic development.

Since its inception virtually nothing has been accomplished by the Kaipe Council, and it is difficult to see how any development can take place unless the Council amalgamates with either the Kerema Bay or East Kerema Council. The people of the Kaipe Council area do not appear interested in their own council and an amalgamation with a more experienced council such as the East Kerema seems to be the only possible solution left for successful development in the Kaipe area.

*R.W. Webster*  
(R.W. WEBSTER)  
Patrol Officer

lat

# Register

MIGRATIC

F M

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE

AT HOME		STUDENT				MILITARY		OTHER	
Male	Female	Govt.	Mission	Male	Female	Govt.	Mission	Male	Female
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M

